

# *The Stout Institute Alumnus*

*A publication issued quarterly by the  
Alumni Association of The Stout Institute*

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Volume II

April, 1928

Number 4

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*Published at The Stout Institute*

*Menomonie, Wisconsin*

Entered as second-class matter June 19, 1926, at the post office  
at Menomonie, Wis., under the act of August 24, 1912

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## Industrial Arts Courses and Budgets

By Jay F. Kowiton, Supervisor, Industrial Arts Work, Hibbing, Minn.

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With the ever increasing demands that are being made upon the public school system of this country comes the ever increasing demand for more funds with which to operate it. Perhaps at no time in our history has there been a greater growth in such demand and at no time have there been more questions asked as to the cost of operating such a system. The dangers which accompany such an era of questions is that reductions may take place in such a way that the interests of the pupil will not be safeguarded. We often lose sight of the fact that our school system was built for the children of the nation only. With danger in sight it behooves us as operators of this system to reduce educational costs so far as possible with no impediment to the system's education.

It has been said that there are but three classes of school systems so far as the budget is concerned: those that have had their fight with a reduced budget, those that are now fighting with such a demon, and those systems that are going to have such a fight.

The misconception that Hibbing has unlimited funds with which to operate its schools seems a common fact in the minds of many. It is true that Hibbing has had seven years of plenty, but it is also true that we are now approaching the proverbial seven years of famine. Having met the seven years of famine so abruptly, the problem of reducing costs in each department has been an interesting one. Hibbing has ample funds upon which to operate, but only insofar as each department operates efficiently. The Industrial department has made its contribution and in so doing has gained information which may be of benefit to others; hence the presentation.

The Hibbing industrial system is much like that of any other city having the same population. It makes woodwork a compulsory shop subject in the fifth, sixth, and eighth grades. Iron work, sheet metal work and electricity are required in the seventh grades. All other industrial work is elective. There are in operation five wood working shops, two electrical shops, two automotive shops, two forge shops, a machine shop, foundry and print shop. Three mechanical drawing rooms take care of the drawing, all of which work is elective. Hibbing is different from other systems in that it did not have a supervisor in this department until 1924.

With the passage of the Per Capita law it was found necessary to inaugurate a program of efficiency to reduce the cost of operation. This was done by the introduction of a budget system such as is recommended by the state department. In all such budget plans the salary expenditures were placed under a separate head from that of operation. In-

All Alumni will be glad to know that

### THE STOUT INSTITUTE

I. Has been accorded an "A" class college rating by the American Association of Teachers Colleges.

II. Has been accepted as a member of the North Central Association of Colleges.

III. Has incorporated into its 1928 catalog a thorough revision of all courses indicating material departures from former standards.

Write for the new catalog.

We believe you should earn your degree here where you laid the foundation for it.

We believe you are justified in recommending the school to your young friends.

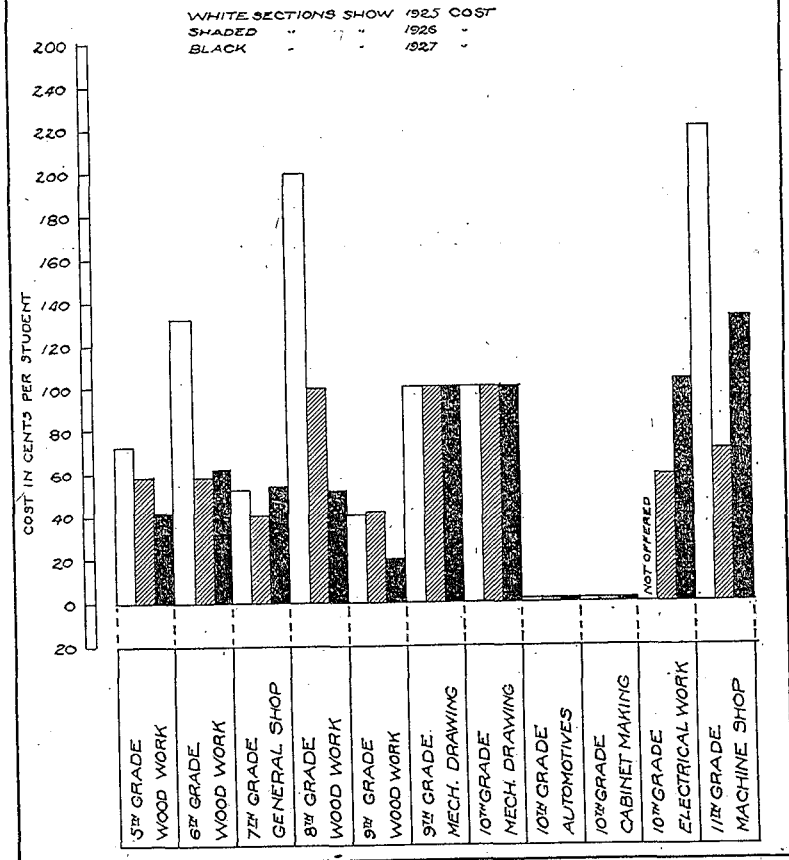
structional costs then are not to be considered in this article, but rather operation cost. The budget for operation had to take care of two items, the replacement of hand tools which are worn out or broken by the student, and such materials as are consumed in operation. By checking we were able to correct any irregularities in the first item. The second item however gave a very different problem as there was a very large difference between the amount expended for supplies and the amount collected.

The cause for this large difference in amounts was due to many causes, but the fundamental cause was that the student did not take his project home or contribute to the short fund. This trouble of course was due to the lack of interest which would show that the projects were dead. One other reason for the lack of interest was the high cost of the project due to high cost of material. Often it was necessary to sell the projects at fifty per cent of their cost to bring them in reach of the boy. The fact was not lost sight of that if the projects were well made and were modern that every boy would purchase his work, but the fact still remains that it is necessary for an industrial department to compete with industries. You cannot sell a project to a boy at a figure higher or even equal to the retail cost.

After making a definite check on cost of materials and the returns by the sale of them it was found in charting the results that our cost per student was high. The chart reproduced here shows our findings which are shown under the year 1925. It told another story in that our cost per student was higher in the grades having the greatest number of students. These grades were fifth to eighth inclusive, which condition is due to the fact that the work is compulsory. This is not the only story told by the chart, but it was the first problem with which we had to cope. Such stories as the high cost of mechanical drawing, the low cost of advanced woodwork as well as the high cost of machine shop operation were all very interesting.

1. Purchasing materials at a lower cost so as to bring the project within reach of the student and let the department compete with manufactured goods.
2. Changing projects to lower cost of material used.
3. Purchasing Philippine mahogany as a substitute for high priced mahogany which made possible a more extensive use of this class of woods.
4. Changing designs to increase attractiveness.
5. Designing problems to meet the ability of the medium boy so as to complete more work.
6. Increased stress and time on finish.
7. Standardization of projects so as to make possible the purchase of stock which will cut to best advantage.
8. Spraying the lacquer finishes to reduce costs of the lacquer.

**HIBBING PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
INDUSTRIAL ARTS DEPARTMENT  
YEARLY COMPARATIVE MATERIAL COST CHART 1925-26-27.**  
CHART SHOWS COST PER STUDENT IN THE SEVERAL COURSES  
FOR MATERIALS CONSUMED LESS AMOUNTS RETURNED BY SALE



The results of these changes can be seen in the chart presented. The above changes cannot be made in six weeks nor six years as it is a continuous problem. This is made necessary by the ever changing wants of the human race, the necessary educational results demanded, and the ever changing methods in industry.

We were successful in reducing costs of materials fifty per cent by opportune buying. The changing of design gave us a waiting list for unsold projects in place of a store room or unpurchased projects. New standardized projects brought new interest by the instructor, hence better selling plans, better finish, and all projects completed. A definite cost record for each project per class gives a definite directing finger to the source of high costs.

The selection of projects used are of the utmost importance. It is interesting to note how a new project goes over with the student and the instructor. Where slight increase costs are shown for 1927 it has been due in every case to misjudgment in the selection of a project. Then also we have the period of saturation. No project seems to be able to operate more than two years, not even if repeated after years of rest. Often these increased costs are due, as in the machine shop, to the introduction of several two year projects. The unfinished work shows up as a loss. The next year cost sheet should more than off-set this item.

It is often necessary to increase the cost per student in a department in an effort to obtain the instructional material desired. This shows definitely in the electrical work when amateur winding was introduced. It is the balancing of the cost per student to the aims of the course that gives the problem a complicated aspect.

The point that is of interest in the results of these efforts is that in the reduction of cost, we have been able to maintain a higher standard of instruction, use better materials and come nearer reaching the aims of our course than ever before. The parents, students, and instructors are more interested than ever. We have been able to increase the number of students reached as well as increase the number of courses offered.

There are systems in operation with much lower costs than those shown by the chart and there are systems showing a profit on students' work sold. We do not expect a profit, but we do expect in the near future to have a return equal to material costs. The changes made for next year in the seventh grade general shop should show a zero student cost and save a thousand dollars in operation for the Board of Education, at the same time increasing the educational value of the course. You who have known only famine in your department perhaps do not appreciate the difficulties to be encountered with such a program in a system having had seven years of plenty. The chart shows not a task completed, but one just started.

The object of this article has not been to show in detail how we are lowering costs, but rather the fact that we know where our high cost is and that we have a yearly check on the different departments and do know definitely where revision is necessary by watching the chart.

## Duties of One Commercial Home Economist

By Erna J. Bertrams

Director of Food Economics, Armour and Company

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The duties of a commercial home economist vary with the demands of the organization and the type of product or products manufactured. My work as Director of Food Economics of Armour and Company includes not only experimental cookery but office work as well. It is a combination, as I like to think of it, of homemaking on a large scale, teaching, and business.

We have a very attractive experimental or testing kitchen in which all our products are tested, recipes and dishes prepared for booklets, magazines and general publicity work. Perhaps I should say that since the Food Economics department is a part of the Publicity department, my work consists of the preparation of material for newspaper and magazine. This is in the form of articles as a rule; sometimes just recipes will do the work. All this publicity material bears our brand name.

Another part of our work which may seem interesting when you see it on the screen, but which isn't nearly as much fun when you are doing it, is the playing of parts in movies, suggesting the use of our products. These films are all prepared in our kitchen and those of you who have seen the making of a Star Ham will be able to picture the kitchen as I am telling you about it.

The lecture room in connection with the kitchen is often filled to capacity with homemakers, students and dietitians wishing to learn more about meat and meat products. This includes another phase of our work. For our institutional projects we have an annex in which is a large two-door baker's oven, work bench, mixer, and other equipment necessary in order to prepare foods on a large scale. The consumption of the dishes cooked in the kitchen is the least of our worries. There are always a dozen or more hungry mouths and twice as many eager hands to make way with the cakes, pies, roasts, stews, and other meat dishes prepared.

The use of attractive dishes for newspaper work is now becoming the vogue. In direct connection with the advertising department, all dishes used in the magazine, newspaper, and out-of-door advertising suggesting the use of Cloverbloom or Star products, in particular butter, ham and bacon, are prepared in the kitchen, photographed, and then painted either from the photograph or from the dish. With our own photographer, we are in position to prepare and photograph dishes in attractive settings to be used for this work as well as the recipe folders.

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Printed and Published at The Stout Institute Print Shop

Entered as Second Class mail matter at the Post Office

Menomonie, Wisconsin

This Alumni Bulletin will be sent to all members of the Stout Institute Alumni Association, every three months during the school year. Your association dues include your subscription.

APRIL, 1928

Our books, "60 Ways to Serve Ham" and "Slices of Real Flavor" show many of the interesting dishes prepared and photographed at our kitchen.

Now let me take you through the plant of our office building because our office and kitchen are not in the same building.—In fact there are two long city blocks separating them. In our office, the recipes and information we have worked out in the testing kitchen are written up and put in bulletin and booklet form. The articles are written, and our volume of correspondence is taken care of. This correspondence consists of requests from instructors, students and homemakers for our recipe books and other educational material, requests from homemakers for particular recipes, questions about various recipes they have prepared and perhaps "unsuccessfully," the answering of questions directly related to meat, meat products and the packing house. Then, we must consider the questions coming from our 60,000 employees. We have more than 22 plants and 500 car routes; and the salesmen, managers, and superintendents meeting the public daily must be informed about any new product, change in method of preparation or other information that would be of value to the men answering the questions of the retailer and homemaker.

The retail dealer is another man with whom we have a great deal of correspondence. A reliable retailer is always aiming to give the homemaker good meat and teach her if possible the characteristics of good meat and other food products. It is amazing to learn the number of retail dealers anxious to become better cooks in order that they in turn may assist in educating the bride who comes in to purchase meat for the family dinner and has not the slightest idea of what to purchase nor how to cook it.

The Home Economics teachers in the field can do much to help the present day as well as the future homemaker. It is almost appalling to know how little the many homemakers know about their jobs, particularly meat purchasing and cookery. Perhaps it is because meat is such a technical subject or because it is a protein product and therefore re-

latively expensive that the schools in their teaching of cookery have in the past sort of sidetracked or averted the meat problems. Perhaps that is why these homemakers are now so eager to learn methods of preparation and characteristics of quality meat.

The Purnell bill and other appropriations have assisted in making it possible for the universities to carry on real meat work and without doubt in the near future the homemaker should have a better knowledge of the foods that play so important a part in the daily diet of her family.

In addition to meat, we have been doing some most interesting work on jellies, jams, and fruits, lards and other shortening, butter, eggs, cheese and evaporated milk. From the list you will understand why I say the work in our department is never done and never becomes monotonous. It is impossible to grow one-sided when one has so many types of foods to deal with. Recipes and folders must be prepared for evaporated milk; then comes an urgent call for a folder on grape juice. Perhaps the next S. O. S. is for new ways of using baked beans. Then, there is an experiment on poultry to see whether the feeding will make any great difference in the flesh of the bird and whether frozen poultry is not equally as tasty as fresh.

Meat lecture work takes a great deal of our time. These lectures are given before home economics departments at colleges, schools and clubs. Although we try to keep our work as close to Chicago as possible, we are often called to one of our plants to talk before some special group either at the plant or club in the local city. When possible we prefer to use actual meat in explaining to the homemaker or students the characteristics and values of meat, but often this is impractical and then we use our charts.

Since my association with Armour and Company, we have prepared a large beef chart and another chart equal in size but containing charts of the lamb, pork, and veal animals. These charts may be had for school use. For student and individual use of the homemaker, we have the card size of the beef chart.

We try to meet the needs of the homemaker and all our work is planned with that in mind. However, we do not overlook the splendid work that the home economics teacher is doing, and realizing that in many cases she is handicapped because of lack of funds, we have gone to the expense of preparing what may be called educational material—our charts, map, booklet, "Why Soap Cleans Clean," and "Food and Health," and "Appetizing and Economical Meat Dishes," are splendid examples of this type of material. For purely advertising distribution we have prepared leaflets and pamphlets carrying the brand impression which is our aim when doing that particular type of work. Thus you see as head of the department of Food Economics my work includes advertising as well as educational material.

The type of work we are doing here perhaps would not be suitable at all for another organization. This again makes the work and life of a commercial home economist almost hectic. There are always new things, new ideas to be tried out, and new fields to explore.

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## Stout And The College Associations

Since the publication of the last number of the Alumnus, things have happened to Stout which have made the faculty group and the student body here on the campus prouder than ever of their school—things which will make those out in the field much better pleased with their Alma Mater.

In five years Stout has emerged from a school of normal school rank to one of full college rank. The two year diploma course is now a part of the history of Stout. The three year course was discontinued almost as soon as it was created. The last of the three year people take their diplomas this year. Nothing is offered now but the four year degree course.

The change has made it possible for Stout to put on a new garb and to seek companionship with an entirely new group of colleges. This is the realization of an ambition of the new president earnestly adhered to ever since he had an opportunity to become familiar with local conditions and the relation of Stout to other colleges and state certificate agencies.

In January Stout was inspected by Dr. Ned Dearborn of the Department of Vocational Education of the State of New York for the American Association of Teachers Colleges. At the meeting of this Association at Boston the last week in February the report of the committee to whom this report was referred was made and the Association approved the recommendation of the inspector. Stout was given an "A" rating—the highest group of teachers colleges.

This was particularly gratifying because judged by formal college standards and curricula Stout had much to fear. No criticisms were made. Some recommendations will be submitted but nothing will be required which cannot be supplied within the limit set.

In February Mr. Roy W. Bixler, Assistant Recorder and Examiner, University of Chicago, came to survey the school for the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to which association the President made application more than a year ago. Mr. Bixler's examination was most thorough. The committee was most exacting when judged by the large number of applications rejected. A great victory was won when a favorable report on Stout was approved by the Association in convention assembled in Chicago about the middle of March.

Stout is now a member of two of the leading college standardizing

agencies in the country. It is a tremendous advance since the days when two years of work was offered—when two years of work was sufficient. The change in position reflects credit upon every alumnus of Stout. Every alumnus now will more enthusiastically endorse his Alma Mater and will thru his influence help the administration to reestablish the enrollment in the four year college on the same basis as maintained in the two year normal school.

"Over the top in fine shape" read the wire of President Nelson to Director Bowman following the favorable action of the North Central Association. Let that be the slogan of the Alumni until the enrollment at Stout once more reaches the 500 mark maintained for several years while Stout was a two year training institution.

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## Advanced Standing for Stout Graduates

Conferences indicating that a new relationship between Stout bachelor degree graduates and graduate schools is about to be perfected, have been held in the past couple of weeks by the department directors of the college. Mr. Bowman has conferred or will confer with the graduate schools at the universities of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, and Miss Michaels has added the University of Chicago.

Indications are that graduates of the present curriculum in either school at Stout will no longer have to do additional undergraduate work before their bachelor's degree will admit them to these graduate schools. Some further curriculum changes may be made, but most of the changes which effected this new value of the Stout degree had already been made in the evolutionary process going on since the adoption of the four-year basis.

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## Southern California Meeting

During the meeting of the A. V. A. which met in Los Angeles December 17 to 21, 1927, the Stout Institute club of Southern California held its annual meeting at the City Club in Los Angeles on the evening of December 19. President Amos Stetler, '06, welcomed forty alumni into the assembly room where introductions were made and old acquaintances renewed. Amos then led his flock up to the banquet room where a beautifully decorated banquet table awaited the alumni who did justice to the remains of "California Toms."

President Stetler started an evening of fun by having each one present himself and relate his experience since leaving Stout. This method of introduction will not be in order next year as some of the boys took undue advantage of the girls by figuring the elapsed time since graduation. (Some of them didn't mind as they are now happily married.)

Some of the alumni of our Southern California club meeting came a considerable distance to be with us. Joe S. Blum, '16, and wife of Oakland. Joe is teaching in the Technical High school. He was awakened the first night in L. A. from his peaceful slumbers with an invitation to see L. A. via route of the real estate tours.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlacher, '08, Santa Barbara: Head of the Vocational Department, S. B. H. S.

Ben Spalding, '08, San Jose: Director Industrial Education Department State College, San Jose. Ben was chairman of one of the A. V. A. meetings at which two Stout men gave addresses.

Lynn E. Stockwell, (Porky) '13: Director Vocational Education Public Schools and State College, Fresno; proved to be one of the noisy fun makers of the evening. Lynn is still just a big, noisy boy.

Lewis F. Best, '07: Director Bureau of Attendance and Guidance for Sacramento City Schools. He expected to be the oldest alumni present but found two others of his class.

Harry L. Crockett, '16, Phoenix, Arizona: H. S. Printer. Harry represented the whole state of Arizona and said he was proud of it.

William T. Elzinga, Stout Instructor 1908-12. Director of Vocational Education, Santa Cruze High School. He gave an interesting talk on what is being accomplished in vocational work in his school.

Merritt Sloniker, of the Santa Barbara and E. E. Ericson, Head of Department of Vocational Education, State College, Santa Barbara, like all Santa Barbara representatives, tried to out-talk the L. A. gang and failed as usual.

A letter from Earl VanGilder of Sacramento was read which brought forth much amusement showing the good spirit between the northern and southern sections of the state.

C. O. Mulder of Watsonville and Ralph Herring of Stockton sent their regrets and let us know that they were with us in spirit.

Mr. R. H. Rogers, former director, Industrial Arts Department of Stout, present director, Vocational Teacher Training, Milwaukee, gave an interesting talk about the old timers he had met in his travels in different sections of the country.

It is regretted that S. S. Judd, first instructor at Stout Instittu, was unable to be present because of important A. V. A. duties. He is present director of Vocational Education, Fowler High School at Del Roy.

Mr. Brace, director, Vocational Education, St. Paul, Minn., Tieman, director Vocational Instruction in Colorada, Miss Erica Christensen, State Director of Domestic Science of Arkansas, also had A. V. A. meetings and could not be present.

Mr. Clyde A. Bowman, present director of the Industrial Arts department, Stout, gave the address of the evening. In an interesting way

he told of the changes and developments of the work at Stout. It was most interesting to the gathered alumni because of the personal touch he brought from Stout concerning: athletics, scholarship, the transition period from the two to the four year course, Student body activities and organizations, faculty changes, alumni, Harvey memorial room, and the bright future prospects for Stout Institute. Among other things, Mr. Bowman said that this meeting represented more classes than did any other alumni meeting which he has attended thus far, as the members present represented every period of Stout history.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Howard Campion, Principal Frank Wiggins Trade School, L. A.; Vice-President, Irma Baker, H. E. Department, Fremont H. S. in L. A.; Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Krogstad, M. A. Department, Huntington Park Union High School, Huntington Park; Sgt.-at-Arms, Claude E. Nihart, Supervisor Industrial Arts, L. A. City Schools.

Board of Directors: E. E. Ericson, Santa Barbara State College; Eliza Estrop, H. E. Dept., Lankershim High School; Lynn E. Stockwell, Director Vocational Education City Schools and State College, Fresno.

—P. M. Krongstad, Secretary

—A. D. Stetler, President.

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### Pittsburgh Organizes

President Nelson had the pleasure of seeing another local Alumni Club organized on his return trip from Boston early in March.

Dr. G. D. Whitney, who carries an honorary degree from Stout, and Mr. William Rasche, a degree graduate of this college, learned that Mr. Nelson had planned to stop to visit his niece, Miss Mildred Nokes, Stout '27, dietitian at the West Penn hospital in that city. Those two men got busy at once and with the cooperation of Emery B. Fuller and J. R. Wolter arranged for a reception to President Nelson. The meeting was held at the University Club on Saturday morning, March 3.

More than forty graduates, wives and husbands were present. Dr. R. L. Cooley of the Milwaukee Vocational School was there and gave an inspiring address paying high compliments to Stout. President Nelson spoke on "News Things at Stout." Dr. Whitney spoke on the "Equipment of Stout Graduates."

A committee composed of Karen Fladoes, John Wolter, Emery Fuller, William F. Rasche, and Gerald D. Whitney was appointed to make a study of the situation and formulate plans for enrolling the Pittsburgh group as a regular alumni chapter. This committee will make its report at the May meeting, and there is every evidence that the chapter will organize as a result.

### Detroit Club

The meeting of the Detroit alumni group is scheduled in connection with the state industrial arts convention on April 27. Director C. A. Bowman of Stout will be among the speakers. This group still claims the distinction of being the largest alumni club.

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### The Chicago Alumni

The Chicago Stout Alumni held their last regular meeting at the Illinois Women's Athletic Club on the 24th of March.

Miss Grace Christian, President, writes us that the meeting was not largely attended but enthusiasm was not lacking. The next meeting is scheduled for the last week in May when a special program will appeal to all Stout grads and assure a large gathering. At this meeting new officers will be elected.

Miss Ella Rawlings, 434 N. Homan Avenue, Chicago, is the Secretary of the Chicago Club.

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### Wausau Organizes

At a meeting on November 17, a local branch of the Stout Alumni Association, to be known as the Wausau Stout club, was formed. The officers are: C. H. Waller, president; Mildred D. Robinson, secretary-treasurer.

The club will meet at least twice each year. There are sixteen Stout graduates in Wausau and an effort will be made to have graduates in near-by towns join the club.

—Mildred D. Robinson.

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### Wisconsin State Meeting

The Milwaukee club sponsored the banquet of Stout alumni during the state teachers' convention, as they have promised always to do. This year nearly a hundred alumni gathered in the banquet room of the Hotel Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

After dinner, the national president, Roy VanDuzee, made some suggestions for the furthering of alumni organization and interest. One of his valuable suggestions was that every alumnus verify his address with the Stout office every fall. It can be seen what a tremendous help this can be to the office at Stout which has, to date, assumed most of the responsibility for alumni addresses and other details of organization.

Mr. VanDuzee also urged that the progress of the school be watched

thru the Alumnus, Stoutonia, and by as frequent visits to Menomonie as is possible.

He hoped for the time when Stout could be relieved of the financing of this organ of the alumni, and mentioned the development of an Alumnus subscription list next year. From the subscription money, he hoped for enough funds to provide for at least a part time alumni secretary to work with Stout officials in the interests of the school's graduates.

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### Oklahoma Club Report

The Alumni and former students of Stout Institute of Oklahoma met for their second annual reunion in February, at the Aberdeen Hotel in Oklahoma City. During the business session the officers of last year Mr. Paul Bell, president, and Miss Flora Wild, Secretary, were re-elected for the coming year. The group from Oklahoma City decided to meet semi-annually, the next meeting to be early next fall.

Others present at the luncheon besides Mr. Bell and Miss Wild were: Mrs. Paul Bell, Mrs. Ora Bell Burchfeld, Messrs. H. F. Rusch, Richard Fahl, Claude Keenan, J. B. Greene and Arthur Hutchinson.

—Flora Wild.

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### Twin City Club

Nearly seventy-five gathered at the Curtis hotel, Minneapolis, for the Twin Cities alumni banquet and meeting. The speakers from Stout were Mr. Bowman, Miss Michaels, Coach Paulus, and Student Association President George Decker. Miss Morland is president of this active Twin Cities group. Miss Bell invited the next meeting to the Northern States Power Company building where her department will serve luncheon. The meeting was held on April 18.

This club is doing much practical work for Stout, as well as for its own members. For instance, they have a contact committee whose function is to keep the graduates informed as to changes and progress in education at Stout, to keep the school informed of the alumni, and the club members in touch with the activities of one another.

Another committee with a valuable report is the placement group. They have surveyed the entire country to compose a list of positions for home economics workers other than teaching work, and will make a similar survey of all positions open to industrial arts graduates. These lists are to be given to the college, and the importance of this service can be easily seen.

The representatives from Stout reviewed the recent months for the



edification of those gathered at the banquet, and had much to tell, the college having made several important changes and having gained considerable valuable recognition during the past year.

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## Other Clubs

Clubs not mentioned in this division of the magazine should be sure that announcements reach the publications office at Stout sometime before the next issue. The mailing list is as complete as possible, so an advance announcement of a meeting will help remind your club members, as well as letting the office know when to expect reports from you.

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## Alumni Scholarships

There is just enough space left to mention one of the most interesting and valuable ways that some of the clubs (the Twin Cities group is definitely at work on this) propose to help their Alma Mater in concrete form. It is in providing small scholarships each year, to be known as the Blank Alumni Club Student Scholarship, to a deserving student, perhaps selected by the alumni club itself. Stout has the fewest special scholarships of any school of equal calibre in the country. Think this over, alumni, and see if you don't think that the Twin Cities club has hit upon a practical way to keep itself in perpetual memory on the Stout campus.

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## An Explanation

Several of the alumni have wondered at the irregularity of the Alumnus. Here is the reason:

When the last issue was due (about the first of February) the Stout print shop was all tied up with the Summer Session Bulletin. The next issue, which should not be due until the first of May, and which should contain much more alumni news (and it would if the editors had prepared for the issue by writing letters to club secretaries) has been hurried to clear the print shop tracks for the new catalog, the heaviest project the shop has had.

If this magazine were going to a subscription list, we would have it printed outside when necessary. As it is printed with school money, it must take the right of way when it can get it. We are, therefore, sidetracking a Stoutonia issue and giving you the material which is at hand thru voluntary contribution of alumni.

Again we beseech you: Right after your meetings, please see that a report reaches the Alumnus. Then we shall have it when it can be used.